THE PRINCE OF WALES.

History of the Inception and Progress of the Fever Which Subdued Him.

Physiology of the Disease and the Place of Infection.

Hereditary Predisposition to the Development of the Poison.

How His Mother and Family Sympathize with the Sufferer.

The People Generous Toward His Faults and Loyal to the Monarchy.

What Is Said of a British Republic.

THE HEIR APPARENT TO THE THRONE.

The following resume of the origin and progress of the disease which has prostrated the Prince of Wales, as well as the exhibit of his position—social and royalist—in England will claim the sympathetic interest of the readers of the HERALD to-day, more particularly as it is accompanied by a statement of the consequences—actual as regards
the throne and probable as to the coming of a republic-which would arise in Britain from his death.

Beveral Persons Contract the Disease at the Same Time-The Prince's Visit to Lord

Londesborough's Mansion.

A leading London journal, in its issue of the 29th of November, made the following statement relative to the place where and the mode and manner how the Prince of Wales contracted the lever:-

the Prince of Wales contracted the lever:—
The illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is understood to date from his recent visit to Lord Londesborough. Typhord lever is known to be a zymotic lever arising usually from a poison generated by sewage. The more severe effects of this poison are to produce the lever; its minor effects are to induce less serious forms of constitutional disturbance. Several of the members of the dispulsable party assembled at Lord Londesborough's house, which is in the neighborhood of Scarborough, have suffered more or less severely from such symptoms. Lord Chesterield, we regret to learn, has since his return home been attacked with typhoid fever in a very severe form. The symptoms typhold fever in a very severe form. The symptoms declared themselves somewhat later than was the case with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, but the attack to apparently more severe.

A London paper of the same day, speaking on the Bame subject, said:-

As we yesterday stated, Lord Chesterfield, who was, at the same time as the Prince or Wales, a guest at Lord Londesborougn's house, near Scarborough, has been attacked with typhoid fever. This fact has given rise to the impression that the seeds of the Prince's maiady were sown during his recent visit to Yorkshire. It is fair to say, as we are enabled on the best authority to do, that a week before the Prince's arrival, the drains at Londesborough Louge had been examined and put into perfect order, and that a turncook was in the house to keep them constantly flushed. The water supply was derived from the waterworks in Scarborough. The fact that four young children of Lord Londesborough's had been staying in the house for three months previous to the visit of the Prince of Wales, and that they have been and are in perfect health, gives some reason to suppose that the Prince's illness is not due to any defect in the sanitary arrangements at Londesborough Lodge.

The Fever-Typhoid or Typhus? A London journal of the 29th of November dissed the physiology of the case in an article on the subject of the difference-if there is any-be tween the typhoid and typhus fevers. The writer

Read by the light of the previous bulletins, the Read by the light of the previous bulletins, the announcements which we have the pleasure of publishing to-day concerning the progress of the libers of His Koyal Highness the Prince of Wales—The announcement reads thus;—'The happy improvement in the condition of His Royal Highness indicated in the teigram this morning continues. I learn that the Prince has been able to take more nourishment than for some time previously. The favorable change occurred vesterday (Monday) on the cessation of Severe diarrhœa. A state of repose ensued, which had a most beneficial effect."

may be pronounced to be in all respects most enmay be prenounced to be in all respects most encouraging. In order to appreciate their rull importance we must remember that the stage of illiness has now been reached when compilications are most likely to occur and when called the sextremely satisfactory, the properties of the control of

glad to learn, improving, and the Prince is able take nourishment satisfactorily.

Sir William Jenner's Theory and Experience The London Medical Press and Circular of November 25 said:-

If the disease runs a most favorable course it will yet last another week, and the debility it leaves behind is often profound and prolonged. Then there are many sequelæ from which such patients too often suffer, and to which not a few succumb. We cannot then but regard the case with anxiety. In these days of foolish speeches about the uses of royally the country is as profoundly anxious as ever, and the serious illness of the heir to the Crown excites questions in all directions. Is the water at fault? is the dirst thought of all imbued with modern doctrines, and if others were simultaneously seized, who were supplied from the same source, would be most important. It will be regarded in all medical circles as satisfactory that Sir William Jenner has been called is. As long ago as 1846 Sir William, then Dr. Jenner, began a series of investigations into this disease which have greatly contributed to the exact knowledge we now possess and with which his name will be always most honorably associated. No living physician has a greater claim to the confidence the profession reposes in him in reference to his intimate acquaintance with the profession of the confidence the profession reposes in him in reference to his intimate acquaintance with the care.

Young Persons More Liable to the Disease.

Young Persons More Liable to the Disease The predisposition of this pythogenic fever to attack young persons has been distinctly recognized since it was first distinguished as a special and characteristic disorder. It is, indeed, chiefly met characteristic disorder. It is, indeed, chiefly met with in youth and adolescence. Thus, for a long series of tabulated cases from the Loudon Fever Hospital, it appears that more than one-half of the sufferers were between afteen and twenty-five years of age, and one-fifth were under fifteen. Less than one-seventh were above thirty and only one in sixty-eight exceeded fifty. It may be observed, too, that, as to sex, there is in the published tables a general predominance of males over females, and, indeed, statistical data from several reliable authorities show that pythogenic fever occurs more than twice as often in boys as in girls. There is, however, good reason to believe that this preponderance of males is due to accidental circumstances, and enteric fever probably attacks one sex as readily as the other.

Family Predisposition to Fever.

There seems to be a liability to this kind of attack in the present branch of the royal family of England, which calls for great care on their part. The cold and fever, said to have been produced by sit-ting in damp boots after returning from shooting; Prince Albert—the Queen's husband—died from the consequences of a neglected cold; and the present illness of the Prince of Wales is said to nave been produced by a chill following excessive heat and exertion in sporting. In all three cases the origin of the disease was the same or very similar.

The Queen's Visit to Sandringham.

A letter dated in Lynn, near Sandringham, on the night of Wednesday, the 29th of November, says:—
The Queen arrived at Sandringham to-day and is expected to remain till Friday. Her Majesty, who travelled by special train, reached Molerton, the station on the Lynn and Hunstanton Railway nearest to Sandringham, at seven minutes past three o'clock. Shortly before that time the Duke of Edinburg had ridden over from the hall, attended by Captain Ellis, and General Knoilys had also reached the station before the hour of Her Majesty's arrival. The fact that she was coming at all had been kept as secret as possible, and there were not more than a couple of dozen people assembled at the station when the royal train arrived. Her Majesty was atteaded by the Duchess of Roxburghe and Colonel Ponsonby. She seemed somewhat fatigued by the journey, as well as auxious and depressed. Notwinstanding this she chose an open rather than a close carriage, and as she drove out of the station yard acknowledged the courteous salutations of the lew spectators assembled outside the gate. From London to Wolferton, Mr. Lightly Simpson, Deputy Chairman; Mr. Swarbrick, Secretary, and Mr. Robinson, Locomotive Superintendent of the Great Eastern Railway Company, travelled in the royal train. night of Wednesday, the 29th of November, says:-

A Sister as Nurse.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louis of Hesse, who it may be remembered gained the character of being an excellent nurse when attending upon the late Prince Consort. is in constant attendance upon her brother, the Prince of Wales.

Friends from Germany. His Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, husband of the Princess nurse, has returned to Ger-many on the expiration of his leave of absence.

The Prince as a Citizen, Parent and Adminis trator.

The consequences of an unfavorable termination of the illness of the Prince of Wales, says an English journal, would be so injurious, as well as so meiancholy, that the whole British people will join in sincere hopes and prayers that his life may be preserved, not only now, but for many years to come. The son of such excellent parents, the come. The son of such excellent parents, the husband of so charming a wife, the youthful lather of so interesting a family, he seems to combine in himself everything that can make life happy or desirable. Nor is there reason to believe that he is in any respect unworthy of his position, either by his private or public character. On the only occasion on which the voice of slander was openly raised against him he came forward, denied on his oath, in a court of justice, the charge made against him, and thus created a general belief that he was an innocent and a slandered man. He has never shrunk from any kind of public occupation that he has been allowed to undertake under the constitution of this country, which so strictly provides that the kings and princes of England snatt do everything in their official and nothing in their personal character. If these cuties have at any

The Government of Britain-Personality of

the Queen with the People.

The London Globe, of Nov. 30, after detailing the condition of the Prince of Wales on the afternoon

The London Globe, of Nov. 30, after detailing the condition of the Prince of Wales on the afternoon of that day, said:—

Yesterday Her Majesty visited the sick bed of her flustrious son. The keen and personal sympathy which the public feels with its sovereign is but a proof of the intensity of the loyalty which characterizes the entire nation of England. And this loyalty is something more than a vague and traditional sentiment. The Queen has secured the respectful attachment of her people, not merely because she sits upon the throne, but because her subjects are so intimately acquainted with the entire course of her private life. The sovereign, therefore, is not with us of the nature of a mere abstraction. We have followed Her Majesty through all her vicissitudes, we have been admitted to the secretalike of her sorrows and her joys. We will venture to say that the publication of her Highland diary gave new shape and reality, new form and substance, to the loyal instincts of Englishmen and Englishwomen, because it appealed to the strongest sympathies and instincts of English domestic life. It is, therefore, needless to say that the reflex which has now befailen her, the fervent sympathy of all her subjects. She has the loyal affection of all Englishmen as their Queen; she has from each of us the full meed of respectful and personal regard not merely as one who has discharged the high duties of her official station without reproach, but who, as wife and mother, is endeared to us by her sufferings and her true womanly love

Although the British monarchy is strong enough to stand the test of a long minority, yet that is one of the tests to which the British people would be most unwilling to see it exposed. Regencies are usually troublesome times, seldom possessing the stability which belongs to a firmly established stability which belongs to a firmly established monarchy in the hands of a hereditary sovereign. Under the present circumstances of the Prince of Wales' family a regency, if it occurred at all, would probably last for many years, and it would not be very easy to say in what hands it should be placed or how it should be administered. The Princess of Wales is young, and a foreigner, and there is no other member of the royal family who is clearly marked by talents or by position for the office of Regent if the throne should at any future time become vacant. Under these circumstances both the life of the Queen and that of the Prince of Wales are highly important to the English nation, as well as to the royal family. Should either one or both of them be spared for even a dozen of years longer the country will escape all the dangers of a regency at a time when it would be very inconvenient, though we hope not at all dangerous, to the monarchy.

The English people, says one of their home jour-nals, are by habit and conviction thorough supporters of the monarchy, and there is certain! nothing in the state and prospects of republicanism in the old countries of Europe that is likely to in duce any one to try that form of government in England so long as there are so many representa-tives left of the ancient royal house which has ruled for so many hundred years, and under which Eng-land has become the freest and happiest country in Europe.

aggregated democracy of the great English scaport treated the prospect of a British republic in the

following language:—
We may well smile at the possibility of the British monarchy being disturbed by the outcries of a few insignificant and intemperate republican fanatics.

There is no harm in republicans. There is great good in republicanism. Much that is best in our own constitution is purely republican in spirit, and our institutions in their present form would not work unless they were practically republican in method. But to claimor for a republic, which could add little to our liberties and could only be gained by revolution, is to risk the loss of all the advantages we derive from the most settled government in the world. It is unnecessary, however, to argue the question. In England, royalty—unless deformed by vice or misrepresented by slander—cannot appear without receiving the most abundant and vivid proofs of popular attachment; and whenever real trouble falls upon the royal family or serious peril overnangs it, a deep and genuine demonstration of solicitude proves beyond question how firmly settled is the monarchy in the attachment of the people.

Plais Words for Meddling Moralists. expression to the following manly, and, perhaps, well timed words, with regard to the conduct of the volunteer homily critics of the course of life and

volunteer homily critics of the course of life and every day conduct of the Prince of Wales:

Some of our contemporaries, and even some eminent London newspapers, have thought the Prince of Wales' lilness a fitting opportunity to preach at his failings. A writer of unlimited eloquence has observed in the columns of one journal that "neither to princes nor to peasants are pain and malady sent vainly, and both are blessed if they know how to make their sufferings the bridge to a renewed, a more thoughtful and earnest life." And the hope is expressed by the same writer that when the Prince "realizes, in convalescence, the immense anxiety of his mother's subjects during this interval, with the added cares of that sovereign lady hersell, and sees, on recovering, his own position in the new light of that anxiety and those cares, he will take a grand and princely resolution." He is to do this, not "only for his own sake and for the sake of his little chidren," but as "having upon his forehead the shadow of the mightlest crown still extant among the nations;" and the grand and princely resolution he is to make is that "he will put aside whatever in old days has given cause for disappointment, and will with all his might work for the love and respect of his future liege men." We should have thought that a prince was as much entitled to endure the agonics of fever without the intrusion of impertment into allizings as any meaner mortal; and the breach of delicacy involved in such lil-timed reproofs is all the more gross because it can only have the effect of wounding those who hang around the bed of the sufferer with a keener and more personal anxiety than that which prevails throughout the nation. For the beautiful and gracious Princess of Wales and her children.—for the Queen, in trouble for her first-born son—for his brythers and sisters, between whom and himself there has always reigned unbroken family affection, there prevails throughout the country the most unleigned sympathy. To be hold them relieved of their sorro every day conduct of the Prince of Wales :-

THE HEIR APPARENT.

Should the Prince of Wales die the heir apparent to the throne of England, after Queen Victoria, will be his eldest son. This child is named Albert Victor Christian Edward. He will be eight years old on the 8th of January, 1872.

The question of his title as King of Great Britain has been already canvassed by the members of the royal family, his father and grandmother taking an animated part in the discussion. The Prince of Wales wished that his son, in the event of his own death, should be proclaimed as Edward VII., Edward the Black Prince having been killed in battle, but Queen Victoria wished that he should have the title of Albert L. should be come to power. This matronly proposition was not by any means agreeable to the Prince of Wales notwith standing the fact that it was made in compliment to her father. During his collegiate career the Prince imbibed a dislike to the idea of "Germanizing England," as it was termed by his classmates of the native aristocracy, and hence his objection to the Queen's suggestion with respect to the new monarchical title for his son should he come to the

Prince Albert Victor, the heir apparent, was born unexpectedly on Friday, January 8, at Frogmore House. The Princess, his mother, had been on the ice during the afternoon watching a game of "hockey," in which the Prince of Wales took part. In the evening at nine o'clock the Prince was born. He was a remarkably vigorous and well formed in fant, although his uterine age was estimated at but in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, and the names given him were Albert Victor Christian

The London Times, speaking of his birth, said:—
The Princess of Wales has presented the country
with a New Year's gift, all the more welcome because it fuldis the promise of the old year
and holds out the brightest prospects for the
future. The Christmas and New Year's rejoicings
will be renewed with a heartier enthusiasm, and
the nation will banish the gloomy forebodings of
the last few days in unrestrained delight
and universal congratulations. We have all
been settling down into a temper of anxious resolution, watching with care and dread the threatening signs of the times, determined, if possible, to
keep ourselves free from the quarrels and wars
which surround us, but yet with a painful expectation that we shall, somehow or other, sooner or
later, share them. But this event suddenly breaks
on our view with an aspect of hope
and promise. It reminds us that we
are a united and prosperous nation: that if The London Times, speaking of his birth, said:and promise. It reminds us that we are a united and prosperous nation: that if the new year has difficulties and dangers in store for us, it has its supports and encouragements as well; and as we are made conscious how firmly the whole nation is bound together to the throne and beats with one pulse of mutual trust and sympathy at the happiness of the sovereign as at the sufferings of the poor, we feel that we are strong enough to meet any shock that the ordinary destiny of nations may bring.

And now that we have you the course of the suffering the strong of the pow that we have you the course of the suffering the suffering

of nations may bring.

And now that we have run the round of all other congratulations, we must recur to the first feeling of sympathy with the throne, and utter the hope that the charm of a new life may wean the Queen from the sadness of the past and dissipate the sorrow of the past two years.

from the sadness of the past and dissipate the sorrow of the past two years.

The London Telegraph said:—

There are many causes to make the birth of the Prince more joyful than similar occurrences must always be when the reigning house is beloved by those over whom it rules. This is the third time that sovereigns of the House of Hanover have seen a grandchild born to succeed to their house. But on both the previous occasions there have been family circumstances which marred the happiness alike of the monarch and of his people. The dissensions between George IV. and his father, and the notorious unhappiness of the married life of the then Prince of Wales, were bad omene for the future of Princess Charlotte, whose life ended amid a nation's sorrow. Nor were the circumstance attending the birth of George III. more bright with promise; the quarrel between the infant's father and grandfather, which came to an open rupture on the occasion of his baptism, might not unjustly be regarded as presages of a life which terminated in such bitter gloom.

There is no blemish of this kind on the natal prospects of our queen's heir and grandchild. If in our royal nouse the sins of the fathers have been visited strangely upon their children, we may hope that his parents' virtues will in like manner bequeath unto this royal infant an ineritance of blessings. He comes of a good stock, he can boast of a noble lineage. The grandfather whose memory he will be taught to honor, the grandmother he will learn to love, have set unto their people an example of what ought to be the life of a pure and spotiess household. It would be little less than sycophancy to assert that the nation can as yet have the same perfect confidence in the youthful father and mother of the infant Prince, which it has in the widowed queen, whose Consort's loss we still so bitteriy deported. But this much can be truty said, that our Prince of Wales is the first Hanoverian bearer of that noble title who has given no Cause of trouble to his people or his parents. A The London Telegraph said:

NEWARK'S SACRIFICED SERGEANT.

In the case of Sergeant Benedict, of the Newark Police Court, the details of which were published in yesterday's Herald, Aldermen Baker and Littell of the Police Committee, and Mayor Ricord went through the form of another consideration. Benedict was on hand with nine witnesses, but was not called until the council of three had examined their own witnesses. In the meantime Benedict's witnesses went off. The result was that the suspension of Benedict was sustained. It is openly oharged that this disposal of Benedict is nothing more or less than a triumph for the genteel gamblers, some of whom, it is alleged, have declared that they would spend three thousand dollars to get aquare with the Sergeant. The patroimen almost to a man sustain Benedict and declare he did no more than his duty. They are utterly at a loss to know how to act themselves now. The case excites much comment and public sympathy is strongly with the sacrificed Sergeant. Police Court, the details of which were published

BROOKLYN REFORM.

THE CITIZENS' REFORM COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chittenden Opposes Executive Sessions-The New City Charter.

The Citizens' Reform Committee met last night at their rooms in Montague street, Mr. Franklin Woodruff in the chair.

The reports of committees being in order, Mr. Hunter, the Treasurer, reported the amount received and heretofore reported was \$8,450. Six then they had received \$100 from Mr. Henry C. Bowen, and \$25 from Mr. James Bradley.

Mr. WHITLOCK offered the following:—

Resolved, That when the duties which this committee were appointed to perform have been completed we form two organizations, one to be called the "Republican Tax Payers Committee," and the other the "Democratic Tax Payers" Committee," and the other the "Democratic Tax Payers" Committee," That each organization shall extend invitations to their party friends in each ward of the oly to join them. When their numbers shall reach one hundred, that each committee shall await the nominations for city and ward officers of the republican and democratic parties. Jamily, that each taxpayers party shall appear to party and party of the republican the control of the republican and democratic parties. Jamily, that each taxpayers party shall appear to the elected from the two cities as aready nominated. That the slicket selected shall be called the "taxpayers" ticket," and that it shall be honestly supported by the taxpayers. The report was accepted, and laid on the table for future action.

EX-Alderman Whiting said that, in his opinion, it would be very much better to

opinion, it would be very much better have these matters go before the public only after they had been properly matured and

opinion, it would be very mitted exter to have these matters go before the public only after they had been properly matured and thoroughly discussed. The committee at large could not know whether it was better for them to go into executive session or not, until the question had been discussed, and he thought it better for them to have their discussions in private.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION QUESTION.

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN WAS Of a contrary opinion. At the last meeting of the Committee he said it was agreed that they should not have any more executive sessions unless it was the special desire of the members and wisdom required them to pursue that oourse. They had already proved one thing. If any important question comes before them in executive session in the shape of a fragmentary or partial report, it would find its way into the papers in a worse shape than it would be if they had open doors. He was content with the use which had been made of him. At a meeting of the committee two weeks ago, when the report of the Prosecuting Committee was discussed, he was the fourth or fifth speaker on that occasion; some of the arguments were in regard to

THE STUFFING OF THE BALLOT BOXES. In the first district of the sixth ward, and the fear that the parties who were charged with the fraud would not be prosecuted properly by the District Attorney. The returns had been stolen from the office of the District Attorney or some of his subordinates and were not to be found. If they had not been stolen from the office of the District Attorney. The returns had been stolen from the office of the District Attorney or some of his subordinates and were not to be found. If they had not been stolen from the office of the District Attorney or some of his subordinates and were not to be found. If they had not been stolen from the office of the District Attorney or some of his subordinates and were not to be found. If they had not been stolen from the could have been no disagreement of the jury. But he had been made the packhorse of all that h

and he hoped the reporters would make the correction. The motion to go into executive session was lost.

NEW CITY CHARTER.

Mr. W. W. GOODRICH then stated that the Legislative Committee had partially prepared a report upon the new charter, and read the following:—

The Committee on Legislation report that they have partially considered the subject of changes in the charter, and other laws relative to the city and county, and for the purpose of bringing the reneral subject before the Reform Committee, make the following partial report:—

The charter of 1854, with the subsequent amendments, shall form the basis of the new charter.

The sleetive city officers shall be a Mayor, Comptroller, Auditor and board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen shall consist of twenty-two members. They shall be sleeted for two years, on the city ticket; no elector to vote for more than twelve, and the twenty-two having the highest number of votes to be declared elected. They shall have been residents of the city for the three years next preceding the day of election. The Board anall be the supreme legislative body of the city, and possess power under the charter not thereful hithheld from it. It shall, with the Mayor, determine the compensation of city officers; but such compensation all not be changed during the term for which officers shall have been elected or appointed. It shall, subject to the laws of the State, have full control of excise matters, with power to regulate and license the sale of Hquors, and to provide for the control of respective to the laws of the State, have full control of excise matters, with power to regulate and license the sale of Hquors, and to provide for the county officer; but such compensation all the behavior of the county officers and percention shall determine all questions relative to raising revenue for the county by tax. It shall control appointed. It shall determine all questions relative to raising revenue for the county by tax. It shall control appointed to the Supervisor, or other City or

of Aldermer at their next meeting, who shall have power, by a two-thirds vote, to remove such head for cause.

There shall be—

1. A Department of Assessment, which shall consist of three persons, with the powers and duties of the present Board of Assessors.

2. A Department of Collection, which shall receive all moneys due the city from all sources and pay over the same daily to the Department of Finance.

2. A Department of Finance.

3. A Department of Finance.

4. A Department of Law, with the powers and duties of the present Corporation Counsel.

6. A Department of Fire, with the powers and duties of the present Force of the present Police Commissioners.

6. A Department of Police, with the powers and duties of the present Police Commissioners.

7. A Department of Health, the head of which, with the Mayor and the head of the Police Department, shall possess the powers and perform the duties of the present Board of Health.

8. A Department of Streets, Water and Sewerage, which shall have the management of the Water Works and of the system of sewerage, and the supervision of opening, grading, present policy, repairing, repairing, cleaning and lighting streets.

Respectfully submitted,

Respectfully submitted,
W. W. GOODRICH.
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
RAY W. POITER,
R. M. WHITING JR.,
ARTHUR W. BENSON,
A. A. LOW.
A. CUNNINGHAM,
WM. RICHARDSON,
WM. RICHARDSON,
A. B. BAYLIS,
ABRM. B. BAYLIS, The report was accepted as a partial report of

The report was accepted as a partial report the committee.

Mr. Davis asked whether this report was perfect so far as it went.

Mr. Goodbich said no, that it was merely a skeleton for the different departments.

Mr. Barns wanted to know il it was proposed to legislate any of the present boards out of office.

Mr. Goodbich said it was not.

Ex-Alderman Whiting moved to abolish the Anditor's office.

Auditor's office.

Mr. Goodbrich moved as an amendment to strike out the the Comptroller's office instead.

Mr. Hodoskin moved to take both off. The first thing to be decided was what officer should be elected. elected.

After some further discussion the Convention went into executive session.

The Work of the Sub-Committees. The suo-committees of the Committee of Fifty were at work yesterday in the various departments They called upon the Excise Commissioners and asked to be furnished with copies of all the records

ceed with the investigation.

As the Excise Commissioners were perfectly willing that they should proceed with the investigation, a copylst was at once set to work to make the necessary transcripts. In connection with their investi gations in this department the committee have sub mitted the following questions to the Corporation

of their department, in order that they might pro-

Counsel:—
Will the Corporation Counsel inform the public by what authority the Excise Board employs Joba C. Jacobs as counsel for that Board.
In the charter of the city of Brooklyn the Corporation Counsellor is the law officer of the city and all the depart.

Counsellor is the law officer of the city and all the departments.

Was it understood by you and agreed before the law was passed that Jacobs was to be and should be the attorney in case he had the law passed making places for three Commissioners of Excise and a host of hangers on or employes for party purposes?

Will the Corporation Counsel inform the public if he advised the employment of Jacobs by the Excise Board, and does he still sanctiom that violation of law?

Will be inform the public why he consents to this violation of law, that the lawmaker violates the laws of the city and is consented to by bim?

of law, that the lawmaker violates the laws of the city and is consented to by him?

VISIT TO THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR Messrs. Backhouse, Boettcher and Cammeyer, the sub-committee on the effice of the Superintendents of the Poor, visited that department yesterday with a secretary, and were cordially received. They remarked that they simply wanted to get a general idea of the system and workings of the Board, in order to see if they could not be improved on. They did not expect to discover any frauds.

The committee was informed that the majority of the books which would have to be examined, were out at Flatbush.

Mr. Boettcher, upon being handed the annual report of the Commissioners of Charities for the year ending July 31, 1871, said that he thought it would be a good idea to commence business by getting at the names and residence of persons who received temporary relief from the 1st of August,

870, to July 31, 1871. He asked if these names ould be had.

could be had.
Supermendent Corr replied that he could have all the information that he wanted on that subject, and immediately sent for the books containing the names required.
The secretary commenced to copy the names, of which there were 35,668. This will probably occupy him for several days.

KINGS COUNTY MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen-Brooklyn

City Canvass.

The Board of Aldermen met at three o'clock yesterday and organized first as a Board of City Canrassers, Alderman Clancy in the cnair.

The Committee on Rules and Election Returns presented their report of the votes cast for city offers at the last election, and attached to it was the

following:—
The Common Council of the city of Brooklyn, acting as a Board of Canvassers of the votes given in the several election districts of the city of Brooklyn at the general election held Thesaay, November 7, 1871, after a careful canvass and estimate of said votes, do hereby determine and declare that the following named persons have received the highest number of votes for the several offices hereinafter named!—
For Mayor—Samuel S. Powell.
For Comptroller—Frederick A. Schroeder.
For City Treasurer—Courtland A. Sprague.
For Anditor—Nelson Shaurman.
For Collector of Taxes and Assessments—Lemuel Burrows. following:-

For Collector of Taxes and Assessments—Lemuel Burrows.

Justices of the Peace—Third district, Thomas M. Riley; Fourth district, Charles B. Elliott; Fifth district, Thomas Eames: Sixth district, Tames Cassidy.

Aidermen—First ward, Charles Miller; Third ward, Ripley Ropes; Fifth ward, John M. Charley; Seventh ward, Charles B. Wylle; Ninth ward, John M. Charley; Seventh ward, John A. Taylor; Fifteenth ward, John M. Connolly; Nineteenth ward, John A. Taylor; Fifteenth ward, Connolly; Nineteenth ward, John A. Taylor; Fifteenth ward, Thomas Macpherson; Seventeenth ward, John A. Connolly; Nineteenth ward, John A. Taylor; Fifteenth ward, Thomas Macpherson; Seventeenth ward, John A. Foley; Temty-Grat ward, George Brown.

Supervisors—Second Ward, Owen Murphy; Fourth ward, Frederick J. Hosford; Sixth ward, James W. Naughton; Eighth ward, Charles H. Foley; Tenth ward, Samel Frost; Twelith ward, Thomas Sheridan; Fourteenth ward, John Carroll; Sixteenth ward, Mathias J. Petry; Eignteenth ward, James Fletcher; Twentieth ward, John W. Harman; Twenty-second ward, George W. Richards.

Alaerman Richardson offered the following:—
For the reason that the evidence given in the City Court of Brooklyn last week, in the case of the Inspectors of Election in the First District of the Sixth ward, proved such unlawful and fraudulent action on the part of said Inspectors, as to that the returns from said district were utterly unreliable and untrue in their statements,

Resolved, That the returns of the First district of the Sixth ward be and they are hereby rejected from the can-

Resolved, That the returns of the First district of the Sixth ward be and they are hereby rejected from the can-ass of the votes for city and ward officers.

Sixth ward be and they are hereby rejected from the canvass of the votes for only and ward officers.

After considerable debate the resolution was voted down and the report adopted.

The committee then adjourned sine die.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCKEDINGS.

The Board then organized for Aldermanic business, Alderman Bergen in the chair.

A protest was received from a number of property owners against the extension of the Middle Village and North Second Street Railroad ine through North First and Little Water streets. The resolution adopted at a previous meeting of the board was reconsidered, and referred back to the Committee on Railroads.

The Lamp and Gas Committee submitted their report and offered a resolution to the effect that the proposals of the different gas companies to jurnish gas for the use of the city at \$2.75 per 1,000 feet be accepted.

gas for the use of the city at \$2.75 per 1,000 feet be accepted.

Alderman Richardson wanted to amend by inserting the proposals of the company to light and extinguish the lamps at one cent each.

Alderman Clancy, charman of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, said, after the report and resolution was adopted, he would offer a document relating to the subject.

Alderman Richardson supposing that it was the same as his amendment withdrew his motion.

The report and resolution were then adopted, and Alderman Clancy's report was simply to the effect that the committee had examined the proposal of the companies to light and put out the lamps at one cent each, and deemed it inexpedient to accept them.

cent each, and deemed it inexpedient to accept them.

This was also adopted.
Alderman Richarbson then introduced a resolution to the effect that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to do the work; but that was also voted down.

A petition was received from the hackmen of Brooklyn asking the Common Council to adopt an ordinance preventing any persons, except by its regularly licensed cabmen or owners of vehicles, from driving through the streets of Brooklyn with passengers.

passengers.

Referred to the Law Committee.

The Board then adjourned.

Lecture by Dr. Endemann-A Wenpon

Dr. P. Senweitzer lectured last evening before the Lyceum of Natural History on the "Constitution and Analysis of Milk." and Dr. II, Endemann read a paper on "Disinfectants." The Enspectal disinfectants touched upon by Dr. demann were the Girondin, chloride of aiuminium girondin possessed really disinfectant properties. the others having that character only in a certain degree. The reason for this was the fact that the girondin not only will arrest fermentation, but also will neutralize the products of the decomposition of fecund matter. The main substance formed by the process of decomposition of animal matter generally is sulphuretted hydrogen gas, a most poisonous compound. It must be therefore the object of a proper disinfectant to de-

cen gas, a most possonous compound. It must be therefore the object of a proper disinfectant to destroy or neutralize this gas. This is easily done by the Girondin fulid, while it cannot be accomplished with the other disinfectants. It is generally stated that the chloride of sluminum and brome chloralum are not poisonous; but this is only true to a certain degree. The Girondin is poisonous, however. It is the nature of a true disinfectant to be a poison.

The Girondin disinfectant consists of zinc and copper saits. For this reason and for the reason that its constituents are more effective it is really the cheapest of disinfectants—the one for the occumplishment of the object of a disinfectant—to come within the reach of the poorest families. The Girondia fluid is manufactured in France, and was first imported into this country last summer, when it was successfully used by the Health Department of New York.

THE COLORED ORPHANS.

Annual Meeting of the Association—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans was held yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Landon, at Fourteenth street,

The report of the Superintendent showed that, since the opening of the institution, June 9, 1837. the total number of admissions were 1,782. The total number of children admitred during the year was 327. Of those 20 were released by indenture, 9 taken on trial for indenture, 33 were returned to friends, I let the Home without permission, 2 were transferred; to Bellevue Hospital, 7 died. There are at present in the institution 155 boys and 91 girls, of ages varying from two to twelve. Special admissions were also made during the year, with a view to affording older children the advantages of the schools. Those of the children old enough to work were taught various pursuits; the Sabbath exercises formed a prominent teature in the training during the year, and the physicians have declared the neath of the children generally good.

The Treasurer's report was as Jollows:—Balance in hand last report, \$6,699; cash receipts, \$24,265; from legacies, \$1,524; irom bonds, \$39,218.—Total, \$70,808. Balance brought forward December 1, \$2,263. The expenses were—cash, \$26,555; cash bond and mortgage, \$30,000; Union Trunk Company, \$6,000; balance to new account, \$3,268.—Total, \$70,808.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—Mrs. Augusta Taber. First Directress; Mrs. Total, \$70,808.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—Mrs. Augusta Taber, First Directress; Mrs. William H. Onderdonk, Second Directress; Miss Sarah S. Murray, Secretary; Mrs. Charles H. Landon, Treasurer.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A magnificent statue of the Virgin, in massive silver, valued at \$6,000, has just been sent to the Pope by the Spanish Catholics.

Tourists and travellers will be glad to know that
the railroad of La Corniche, from Nice to Genoa, will
be opened on er about December 5.

the ratirosal of La Corniche, from Nice to Genoa, will be opened on er about December 5.

The newly installed Turkiah Ministry are steadily marching on in the path of economic reform. The savings already effected are said to amount to upwards of half a million sterling, and further retrenchments are promised.

The French Society of Dramatic Authors having requested the Prefect of the Seine to have one of the Parisstreets called Rue d'Alexandre Dumas, M. Léon Say replied that the affair did not depend on him, but that he would as soon as possible submit the proposition to the Municipal Council and give it his support.

Holland has led the way among the European Powers in deciding that it will not maintain two diplomatic representatives in Rome—one accredited to the Pope and the other to the King of Italy. By thirty-nine votes against thirty-three the Chamber has decided that the post of Euvoy to the Holy See shail be abolished.

The subscription for the rebuilding of the Palace of the Legion of Honor continues to yield excellent results. The sum collected has been so considerable that the works have been undertaken on a large scale, more than a hundred men being employed. Should the weather prove favorable all the external work will be finished, it is expected, by the 1st of next January and the whole of the building be roofed in. Aiready 550,000 francs have been collected from 20,000 subscribers. There are still 45,000 members of the order to be appealed to, and from these assistance is solicited.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Ap portionment.

Issuing Bonds for the Croton Acqueduct Works Contractor Brown and the Clean Streets-Comptroller Connolly's Case.

At the various public offices yesterday there was \$little or no excitement, except at the Department of Finance, where the crowds of impecunious exceptions, laborers and others called from time to time to get their pay, or some encouragement, if possible, in regard to what was due them. Comptroller Green neld his usual levee, and, after dispos-ing of almost innumerable questions, he attended

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

which for the first time under the new regime was held at the Controller's office. At the time for calling the meeting to order there was present Mayor Hall, Colonel Stebbins, President of the Department of Parks and Mr. Green, Controller, The pleasant looking (*) blonde, Mr. Cornelius Corson, Chief of the Bureau of Elections and several other places was Board, which was formerly "the Ring." and his place was occupied by the more massive of the Storrs brothers, of the Comptroller's office. Mr. Storrs worried through the minutes of the last meeting as printed under Mr. Corson's direction, during which time Mayor Hall stared out at the heavy columns which, as was demonstrated in the HERALD of vesterday. may fall at any moment during a storm. Colonel Stebbins gazed at the pipe frem which the chandelier fell some months since, and Mr. Green's eyes were fixed in the direction of the poor scribes who were seated in a row as if for examination by a village schoolboard. When Mr. Storrs had completed the minutes, Mayor Hall read a letter, addressed to him as President of the Board, which showed that

a village schoolboard. When Mr. Storrs had completed the minutes. Mayor Hall read a letter, addressed to him as President of the Board, which showed that

THE CONSIDERATE CORSON RESIGNS
as Secretary of the Board. Mr. Corson only resigned because he thought that somebody in the Comptroller's office should act as Secretary, inasmuch as the bonds to be issued under direction of the Board must be done under the eye of the Comptroller. The resignation was accepted, and then the Mayor, aithough in the chair as President, moved that Mr. Storrs be made secretary protem. The question was put; the Mayor voted for it: it was declared carried, and Mr. Storrs went on with the work he had in hand.

The special business before the Board was then disposed of, and consisted of a resoften authorizing the Comptroller to issue bonds at such times as he may deem proper, and at such times as he may deem proper, and at such rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent per annum for Croton water stock to the amount of \$90,000, and Croton Reservoir bonds to the amount of \$90,000, and Croton Reservoir bonds to the amount of \$90,000, and Croton Reservoir bonds to the amount of \$90,000, and croton was quickly opened in response to a nervous double rap and

THE MASSIVE FIGURE OF 'THE BOSS''
entered the room. He spoke to Mayor Hall, who was conversing with Colonel Stebbins, and being informed that the meeting was over he turned around and went out the way he came. Colonel Stebbins and being informed that the meeting was over he turned around and went out the way he came. Colonel Stebbins in the Mayor, nodding to every one as he went along, strolled through from one bureau to another, looking for the exit, which he found after making a half circuit of the exit, which he found after making a half circuit of the exit, which he found after making a half circuit of the exit, which he found after making a half circuit of the chair. Judge Bosworth, President of the Board of Health stated in a lengthy report that a large number of the Streets in t

comperior that the compensation of the state of the compensation o

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

Meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Last

Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, which was more largely attended than any previous meeting held meeting was to prepare a ticket for officers for the next year. Heretofore it has been the invariable their own officers. This custom seems to have created no inconsiderable amount of ill feeling on the part of many members and consequently a change

was determined upon.

Whilam M. Evarts was chosen to fill the position of chairman of the meeting and Mr. Locke W. Winchester was chosen secretary. The committee to whom was accorded the duty of nominating officers for the ensuing year reported that in view of the expressions of the society at the last annual meeting and in conformity with the wish of the Board they had decided to nominate one-third of the Board, exclusive of the treasurer and secretary, of new members, and they recommended that this course should be hereafter pursued annually by the Board. They further reported that they had divided the fifteen members of the Board (exclusive of the offices of treasurer and secretary) by lot into three classes of five each, of which the five flasses of flasses of five each, of which the five flasses of flasses of flasses of flasses, and the five flasses of flasses of flasses, and flasses, a of chairman of the meeting and Mr. Locke W. Win-

PERSONAL NOTES.

J. M. Leach, a member of Congress from North Carolina, is charged with being a Ku Klux, and he is to be arrested.

Ex-Senator Ross, of Kansas, is about starting, a weekly paper at Confeysville, in that State, to be called Ross' Paper.

A. H. Connor, former State printer of Indians, has agreed to return the State \$18,000 in settlement of an overdrawn account.

Hon. Charles H. Porter and family and Hon. James Platt, of Virginia, and Senator Osborn, of Florida, are in Washington.

Mrs. Colt, the widow of the man who invented Colt's revolver, is building a \$50,000 school-house in which to educate the children of her workmen.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson and ex-Attorney General

which to educate the children of her workmen.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson and ex-Attorney General
Stansbury left Washington on Friday for Columbia,
S. C., to conduct the defence of persons charged
with offences under the Ku Klux act.

Mr. Seward is preparing a sketch of his recent trip around the world for publication, and contem-plates also writing an account of the public men ba-nas been associated with and known.